



BLYTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

FOR THE YEAR

1964

I N D E X

TO ANNUAL REPORT OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	98,184
Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid-1963)	19,230
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	6,512
Rateable Value	£348,578
Product of Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,375

	Blyth R.D.	England & Wales
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
Number	301	-
Rate per 1,000 population	15.6	18.4
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u> per cent of total live births	7.0	-
<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>		
Number	4	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	13.1	16.3
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	305	-
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (deaths under 1 year)	7	-
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	23.2	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.4	+
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.6	+
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	19.9	+
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	19.9	+
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	32.8	+
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	NIL	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL	+

- Not applicable.

+ Not yet available.



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VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL	158	143	301
Legitimate	148	132	280
Illegitimate	10	11	21

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL	4	-	4
Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL	5	2	7
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL	4	2	6
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL	4	2	6
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1

	Male	Female	TOTAL
DEATHS - ALL AGES	121	113	234

R A T E S

	Blyth R.D.	England & Wales
Adjusted Birth Rate	17.9	-
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.11	11.3
Adjusted Death Rate	8.4	-

Comparability Factor (Births) 1.15

" " (Deaths) 0.70

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATHS
M	3 days	Prematurity (3 lb. 8ozs.)
M	2 hours	Intra-cranial haemorrhage
M	1 day	Prematurity (32 weeks Gestation)
M	1 day	Hiatus hernia
F	1 hour	Heart disease
M	1 month	Pneumonia
F		Information not available

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	3	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	2	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	21	12	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Carried forward	25	19	44

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	TOTAL
Brought forward	25	19	44
16. Diabetes	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	25	34
18. Coronary disease, angina	35	15	50
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	14	16	30
21. Other circulatory diseases	6	7	13
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	5	10	15
24. Bronchitis	4	1	5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	9	17
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
34. All other accidents	3	3	6
35. Suicide	2	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	121	113	234

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS DURING THE YEARS 1952 - 1964

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1952	1	2	3	0.15
1953	1	-	1	0.05
1954	3	-	3	0.15
1955	-	-	-	-
1956	6	1	7	0.36
1957	4	-	4	0.20
1958	4	-	4	0.20
1959	8	1	9	0.41
1960	4	1	5	0.26
1961	6	3	9	0.47
1962	6	2	8	0.42
1963	4	2	6	0.32
1964	2	3	5	0.26
TOTAL	49	15	64	

ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATE : COMPARABILITY FACTOR

Local birth rates are expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including those who have no influence on the birth rate. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a high proportion of them in a population tends to lower, and a small proportion tends to raise the true rate. The size of this proportion will vary in different areas and, therefore, the elimination or standardization of such a factor will give a truer comparison between areas.

The Registrar General issues a comparability factor on these lines. Multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by the comparability factor gives the adjusted birth rate and can be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales.

The comparability factor for deaths is obtained in a similar way to the above. The factors for certain areas, where rapid increase or reduction in the population materially affects its comparison by sex and age groups, are also adjusted on that account. Death rate area comparability factors are adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. Birth rate area comparability factors are also adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile populations in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

TABLE SHOWING THE MORE IMPORTANT
CAUSES OF DEATH, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

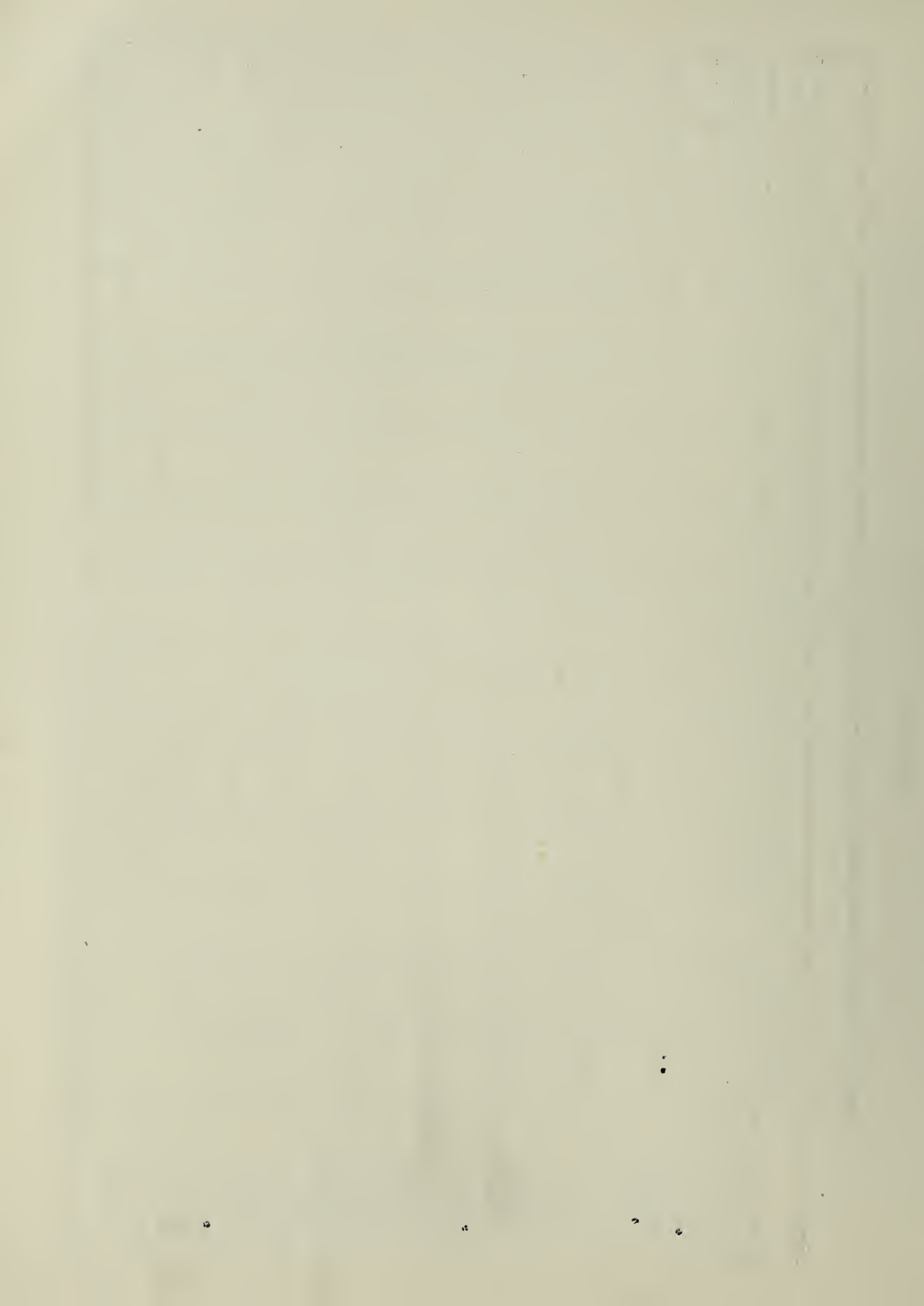
CAUSE OF DEATH	NO. OF DEATHS		PERCENTAGE	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Diseases of circulatory system	123	93	44.40	39.74
Vascular lesions of nervous system	36	34	13.00	14.53
Malignant diseases	49	43	17.69	18.38
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	23	20	8.30	8.55
Influenza	5	1	1.81	.43
All other causes	41	43	14.80	18.37
TOTAL	277	234	100.00	100.00

In 1964, 73% of all deaths fell under the first three headings. The comparable figure for 1963 was 75% and 1962 73%.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Y E A R

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population	19,460	19,430	19,350	19,400	19,350	19,210	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,110	18,760	18,920	19,000	19,230
No. of inhabited houses	6,550	6,675	6,760	6,868	6,967	6,868	6,635	6,661	6,698	6,730	6,737	6,684	6,500	6,512
No. of live Births	216	201	295	281	271	264	299	324	297	292	270	302	315	301
Birth Rate (crude)	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
No. of Still Births	6	8	8	7	6	8	7	9	5	5	6	6	0	4
Maternal Mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant Mortality Rate	25.3	32.0	13.5	28.5	0	34.0	6.7	12.3	10.1	34.24	14.8	16.2	15.9	23.2
(No. of Deaths, '8)	(8)	(9)	(4)	(8)	(0)	(9)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(10)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)
No. of Deaths (all ages)	203	259	259	276	274	254	251	283	262	272	293	276	277	234
Death Rate (crude)	14.5	13.3	13.3	14.2	14.2	13.2	13.1	14.8	13.8	14.23	15.6	14.5	14.6	12.1

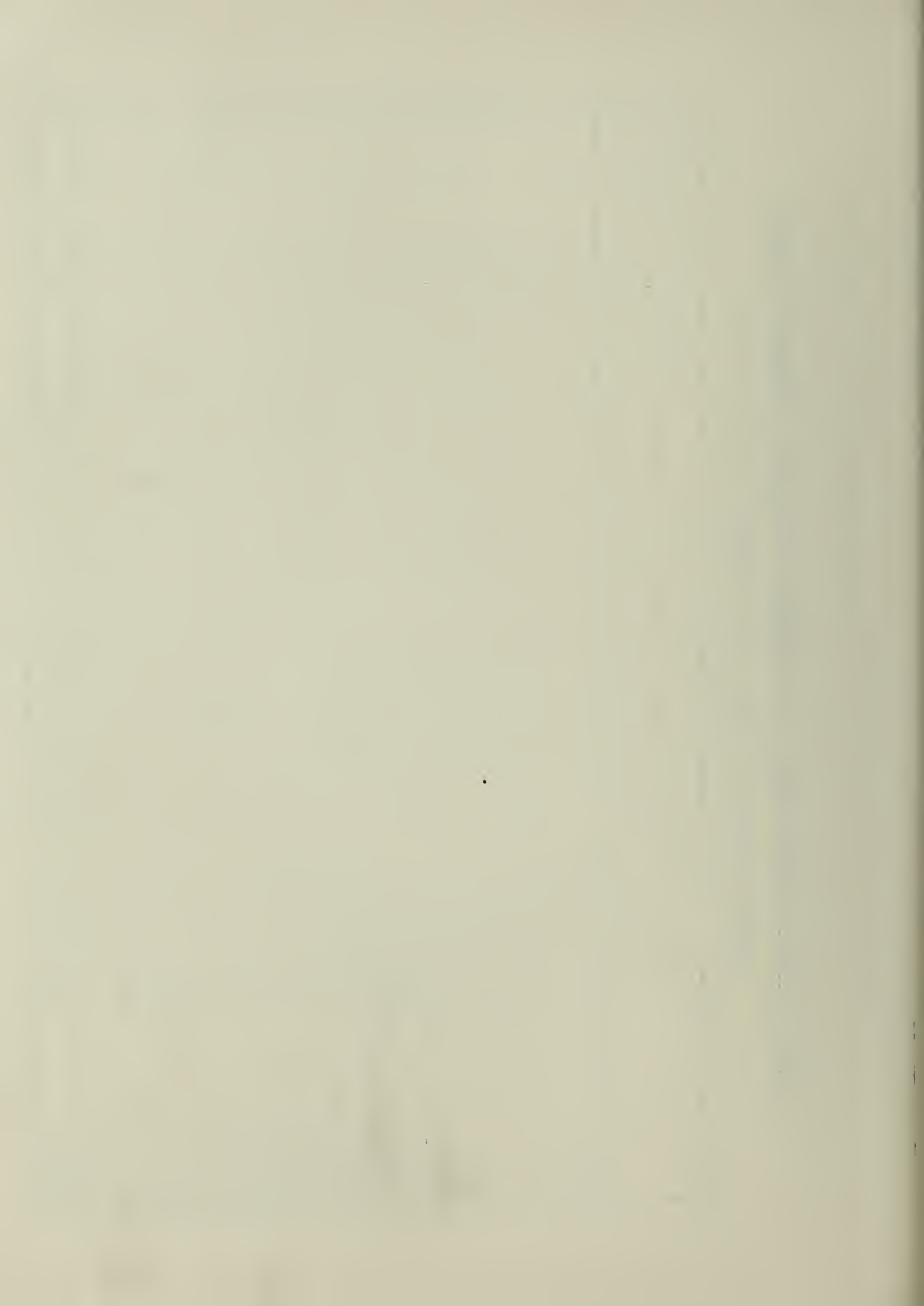


NUMBER OF ALL CONFIRMED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964 ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX

A G E	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Dysentery		Salmonella Infection		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	1	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	4	-	-	19	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3 -	2	3	-	-	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 -	2	-	-	1	17	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	18	17	1	-	104	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	4	5	-	1	18	16	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	2	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25 - 44	1	6	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 or over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-
Not known	1	1	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	31	37	68	3	2	5	199	179	378	6	5	11	1	2

241 Males plus 229 Females = 470



DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Salmonella Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia
January	5	3	24	3	-	-	-
February	6	-	111	3	1	-	2
March	1	-	68	-	1	-	-
April	1	-	35	-	-	-	-
May	12	1	10	-	-	-	-
June	18	-	25	1	-	-	-
July	10	-	33	1	-	-	1
August	2	-	11	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
October	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
November	7	-	37	1	-	-	1
December	6	-	21	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	68	5	378	11	2	2	4

TOTAL - 470

TUBERCULOSIS

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963	28	5	17	5	55
No. of cases added during the year	1	1	4	-	6
No. of cases removed during the year	3	-	5	1	9
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1964	26	6	16	4	52

CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER		CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER	
New notifications	4	Recovered	3
Inward transfers	2	Died	-
		Removed to other areas	5
		Revised diagnosis	1
TOTAL	6	TOTAL	9

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR 1964

TO: The Chairman and Members of the Blyth Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report for the year 1964.

The year has been one in which progress has been obtained in every section of the department. A large amount of preparatory work has been carried out on village sewerage schemes and priority has also been given to the modernisation of council houses.

I should like to record my thanks to the Members of the Council for their encouragement and support. Within the department there have been several staff changes and I am grateful to both the new and the "old" members for the loyal and efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties. I also wish to acknowledge the advice and assistance of the Clerk of the Council and the Treasurer.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. A. WHITING

Senior Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Rendham Road,
Saxmundham.

Tel. No: SAXMUNDHAM 2281/2/3

WATER SUPPLY

Public Supply

From the 1st October, 1963 the East Anglian Water Company became responsible for the supply of water throughout the district.

Routine checks on the quality of the water have been carried out by this department and the results are set out below. The samples have been taken during distribution at various places within the district.

The bacteriological reports are as follows:-

No. of samples taken	Probable numbers per 100 ml.	
	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli
43	0	0

These reports show the water to be of a very high standard.

Two samples of water were forwarded to the Councils analysts, Messrs. Lincolne. Sutton & Wood for chemical analysis and their certificate follow:-

(1) CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 21st February, 1964 from Blyth R.D.C.
Appearance when received: Clear. Nature of Deposit: Nil.
Colour: Nil. Odour: Nil.
Reaction: Faintly alkaline. pH: 7.45. Taste: Satisfactory.

Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts per Million

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.10	Albuminoid nitrogen	0.03
Nitrate nitrogen	NIL	Nitrite nitrogen	Practically nil
Chlorine as chlorides	134		

OPINION

The organic quality of this water is good and there is no sign of pollution. The water was bright and clear and no abnormal taste could be detected. In our opinion this water is free from pollution and fit for drinking purposes.

(2)

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 21st February, 1964 from Blyth R.D.C.

Appearance when received: Clear Nature of Deposit: Nil.

Colour: Nil. Odour: Nil.

Reaction: Faintly alkaline. pH: 7.5 Taste: Satisfactory

Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts per Million

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01	Albuminoid nitrogen	0.03
Nitrate nitrogen	Nil	Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Chlorine as chlorides	212		

OPINION

The organic quality of this water is very good and the analysis as a whole is satisfactory. In our opinion this water is fit for drinking purposes.

Private Supplies

Whilst all of the parishes in the district have a piped water supply there remain a number of dwellings who rely on private wells for their source of water. Most of the properties are some distance from the main and it is not easy for them, in many cases, to cross the intervening land which is in another ownership. The revised standard grant proposals will make it easier for houses to have piped water supply provided.

The number of samples sent for bacteriological examination was 31 and of this number 14 were satisfactory and 17 unsatisfactory.

As the bacteriological examination does not give the full picture relating to the safeness or otherwise of the water a sample is also taken for Nitrate analysis. Of these samples 16 were satisfactory (below 20 p.p.m.) and 11 unsatisfactory.

The number of dwellinghouses and the number of the population supplied from the water mains, both direct to the houses and by means of standpipes in each Parish is shown in the following table. This information has been supplied by the East Anglian Water Company.

	Water Supplied direct to Houses		Water Supplied by Standpipe	
	No. of Dwellinghouses	Estimated Population	No. of Dwellinghouses	Estimated Population
Aldringham-cum-Thorpe	321	947.9	5	14.8
Badingham	58	171.3	30	88.6
Benhall	121	357.3	14	41.3
Blythburgh	86	254.1	14	41.3
Bramfield	113	333.8	10	29.5
Brandeston	55	162.4	4	11.8
Bruisyard	27	79.7	6	17.7
Chediston	31	91.5	13	38.4
Cookley	21	62.0	4	11.8
Cransford	43	127.0	3	8.9
Cratfield	46	135.8	22	65.0
Darsham	71	209.7	22	65.0
Dennington	93	274.6	8	23.6
Dunwich	38	112.2	9	26.6
Earl Soham	101	298.3	29	85.7
Easton	67	197.9	5	14.8
Farnham	14	41.3	6	17.7
Framlingham	623	1,839.7	69	203.9
Friston	137	404.6	15	44.3
Gt. Glemham	62	183.1	-	-
Lt. Glemham	57	168.3	2	5.9
Hacheston	96	283.5	7	20.7
Heveningham	30	88.6	4	11.8
Huntingfield	44	129.9	4	11.8
Kelsale	283	835.7	11	32.5
Kettleburgh	39	115.2	9	26.6
Knodishall	150	443.0	22	65.0
Linstead Magna	10	29.5	1	2.9
Linstead Parva	10	29.5	4	11.8
Marlesford	71	209.7	11	32.5
Middleton	101	298.3	22	65.0
Parham	71	209.7	4	11.8
Peasenhall	137	404.6	23	67.9
Rendham	77	227.4	-	-
Saxtead	55	162.4	9	26.6
Sibton	48	141.7	13	38.4
Stratford St. Andrew	30	88.6	7	20.7
Snape	152	448.9	7	20.7
Sternfield	37	109.3	3	8.9
Sweffling	53	156.5	4	11.8
Theberton	89	262.8	18	53.2
Thorington	4	11.8	-	-
Ubbeston	14	41.3	2	5.9
Walberswick	227	670.3	8	23.6
Walpole	58	171.3	8	23.6
Wenhaston	192	567.0	25	73.8
Westleton	154	454.8	12	35.4
Yoxford	205	605.4	18	53.2
	4,622	13,649.0	546	1,612.5

Estimated total No. of houses supplied direct to house	4,622
" " " " " " by Standpipe	546
	<u>5,168</u>
Estimated population supplied direct to house	13,649.0
" " " by Standpipe	1,612.5
	<u>15,261.5</u>
Estimated total No. of inhabited houses	6,512
" " population	19,230
Average No. of persons per house	2.9

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Two parishes have sewerage systems namely Framlingham and Kelsale. Whilst the sewers at Framlingham are in parts very old and of doubtful construction the sewage disposal works is a new one and came into use in 1959. The Kelsale sewage is pumped to the Saxmundham Sewage Disposal Works sited in the Urban District of Saxmundham. These works are badly sited and are working at maximum capacity, and in view of this the Urban District Council are examining the possibility of siting a new works, jointly shared with this Council, at Benhall.

In July 1964 work commenced on sewerage the parish of Walberswick with a completion date of December 1965. The sewage from Walberswick is to be pumped across the River Blyth to a new sewage disposal works sited within the Borough of Southwold and shared with that authority and Lothingland R.D.C.

Sewerage Programme

Detailed work has been carried out to implement the Council's decision to provide main drainage in the parishes listed below and by the end of the year considerable progress had been made.

(i) Peasenhall, Sibton and Yoxford

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government carried out an investigation into this scheme in September and subsequently gave approval in October. It is anticipated that work will start in the Summer of 1965 with a completion period of two years from the starting date. The estimated cost of the scheme is £203,000.

(ii) Thorpeness

In March 1962 the Ministry investigated and subsequently approved a scheme for the sewerage of this village and for pumping the sewage to Aldeburgh with treatment at a joint sewage disposal works in that Borough. Following further investigations into the estimated flows the consulting engineers reported in December 1963 giving their recommendations and estimate of costs. These estimates were for Blyth R.D.C. £89,000 and for Aldeburgh Borough Council £114,000. Whilst this Council approved the scheme the Aldeburgh Borough Council did not consider they could meet their share of the costs. Subsequently instructions were given for redesign of the scheme involving a disposal works near Thorpeness Halt to serve the village only and in November the consulting engineers reported that the cost would be £94,400. These proposals have been approved by the Council though at the end of the year the possibility of bringing the sewage from Knodishall to Thorpeness was being considered.

(iii) Knodishall and Aldringham

The outline proposals for sewerage these parishes were received in November and included proposals for pumping the sewage to Leiston U.D.C. Works and for enlarging and modernising those works; the estimated overall cost of the scheme being £271,000 of which the cost to this Council was £171,600. At the end of the year consideration was being given to this proposal and to the possibility that it may be cheaper and quicker to pump the Knodishall sewage to the proposed Thorpeness works.

(iv) Blythburgh, Bramfield and Wenham

The detailed proposals were received in September and approved by the Council. The estimated capital cost (excluding land and loan charges) is £226,015.

(v) Darsham, Middleton, Theberton and Westleton

The detailed proposals were received in November and approved by the Council. The estimated capital cost (excluding land and loan charges) is £209,882.

(vi) Earl Soham

Whilst the proposals for the village were well advanced they were not to hand by the end of the year.

(vii) Friston, Snape, Sternfield and Benhall

Details of this scheme have not been received and there may be some delay since decisions of the Saxmundham U.D.C. on the resiting of their sewage works will affect the design of the proposed works.

The Council's consulting engineers are:-

For the Thorpeness scheme	:	Messrs. J.D. & D. M. Watson
" " Knodishall "	:	Messrs. W.H. Bateman & Partners
For all other schemes	:	Messrs. Binnie & Partners.

In addition to the village sewage works mentioned above the Council operate 39 small sewage disposal works on housing estates throughout the district. These were showing signs of neglect and lack of maintenance and in October approval was given for the engagement of additional labour equipped with new vans, pumps and tools to deal with these works.

HOUSING

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

(a) No. of Houses inspected:- (Does not include Revisits) (Does not include Council House visits carried out by Housing Manager)	312
(b) No. unsatisfactory in any respect:	287
(c) No. rendered fit	
(i) Informal	210
(ii) Formal - Public Health Acts	-
(iii) Formal - Housing Acts (Section 9)	-
(iv) By undertakings (Section 16)	24
(v) Repair of Scheduled (1955) unfit houses	-
(d) No. Demolition Orders secured	1
(e) No. dwellings included in Clearance Orders secured	-
(f) No. demolished by informal action	-
No. demolished under Demolition Orders	18
No. demolished under Clearance orders	-
(g) No. of dwellings in respect of which or part of which Closing Orders were made (including Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953)	2
(h) Undertakings accepted not to relet unfit houses.	2
(i) Overcrowding: No known cases in the district throughout the year.	
(j) Certificates of Disrepair	1

2. Provision of Housing Accommodation

	By Local Authority		By Private Enterprise	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Dwellings completed during the year	12	-	50	-
Number of dwellings in course of construction on 31st December, 1964	-	-	64	-
Total number of houses owned by the Council on 31st December, 1964	1004	50	-	-

3. Improvement Grants

	Discretionary	Standard
Number of dwellings in respect of which applications for grant were received	64	70
Number of grants approved	63	75
Number of dwellings improved by grant aid and completed in the year	61	49
Note: the apparent discrepancy between applications received and approved is due to the time lag between receipt and formal approval by the Council.		

When the estimates for the financial year 1965/66 were being prepared the Treasurer (Mr. J.C.B. Begg) submitted an interesting statement on the number and amount of grants made by the Council since the scheme started. These figures are reproduced below but it should be noted that the information given relates to the financial year (1st April to 31st March) whereas the other figures in the report are for the calendar year.

Number of applications	completed and grants paid	791
" " "	partly completed and part payments made	7
" " "	refused 23, withdrawn 46	69
" " "	not taken to Committee	46
" " "	awaiting completion or commencement	148
<u>Total number of applications made to 31st January, 1965</u>		<u>1,061</u>

The following statement shows the analysis of Grants paid to date totalling £229,189. in respect of the first two foregoing items (791 + 7) 798 applications which cover a total of 897 dwellings (889 + 8).

Year	Discretionary Grants				Standard Grants				Remarks
	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	
1951/2	1	89	12	4					To 31st March 1954, the Council's portion was not met annually, in full, from the General Rate Fund.
1952/3	11	2,354	3	-					
1953/4	6	1,384	18	-					
1954/5	37	9,080	7	6					
1955/6	82	18,049	-	-					
1956/7	47	11,897	-	-					From 1st April 1954, the Council's portion is covered by loans raised for the 20 years loan period.
1957/8	48	15,245	-	-					
1958/9	61	16,553	10	-					
1959/60	69	20,121	10	-	6	717	9	1	
1960/1	63	21,215	10	-	34	3,825	19	4	
1961/2	68	23,005	-	-	35	4,068	8	8	
1962/3	86	29,421	-	-	57	7,470	14	9	
1963/4	47	15,462	10	-	48	6,400	8	8	
To date in 1964/5	52	17,558	10	-	39	5,268	9	4	
	678	201,437	10	10	219	27,751	9	10	Average Discretionary Grant £301
									Average Standard Grant £127

The above Table shows quite clearly that the Council's policy regarding the making of improvement grants is a progressive one and there can be little doubt that it has made a positive contribution to the improvement of housing standards in the district. Before very long the dwellings actually improved by grant aid will reach the 1,000 mark out of a total number of dwellings in the district of 6,512, which figure includes 1,004 Council houses. The work of the public health inspectors is greatly helped by this forward looking policy since it enables the officers to offer help and practical assistance when discussing with owners the question of repair and improvement.

4. Council House Improvements

Apart from the improvement grants made to private owners the Council have an extensive programme in hand for the modernisation of the pre 1939 Council houses. During the twelve months 37 houses were improved and at the end of the year schemes for the improvement of another 30 dwellings were under active preparation. The building industry within the district is fully extended and this together with some material shortages has slowed down the rate of progress on the job.

FOOD HYGIENE

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

- (a) The number of food premises in the area and type of business (approx.):-

Grocery and General	80
Bakers	5
Butchers	12
Public Houses selling Ice Cream	7
Ice Cream only	3
Cafes	8
Fishmongers	8
Greengrocers	1
TOTAL	<u>124</u>

- (b) No. of visits made 210
- (c) No. found to be unsatisfactory 21
- (d) No. rendered satisfactory 18
- (e) No. of premises on register under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
- (i) Ice Cream - Manufacture -
- Storage or Sale Only 85
- (ii) Sausages, preserved food, etc. 4
- (f) No. of ice Cream samples taken for bacteriological examination 14
- No. of samples found to be unsatisfactory Nil
- (g) No. of licensed slaughterhouses 3

2. ICE CREAM

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district and by far the largest amount of ice cream sold is prewrapped. The number of samples taken during the year shows an increase and whilst the numbers are small the samples have been taken at random.

The results are tabulated below:-

No. of samples	Grade
13	1
1	2

It is recommended that vendor's samples should fall into the following grades:-

50% into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

3.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are three slaughterhouses in the district but the public health inspectors also inspect meat at the two slaughterhouses within Saxmundham Urban District. Whilst a 100% post-mortem inspection service is provided the time taken in carrying out this task is considerable. Any appreciable increase in the number of animals killed or a change to weekend working by the slaughterhouse owners would cause serious inspection difficulties. In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 all meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption is marked with the inspecting officer's stamp. The maximum charge of 2/6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep inspected is made.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	680	15	11	166	997
No. inspected	680	15	11	166	997
Whole Carcasses condemned:					
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes	1	-	-	3	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:					
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	11
Other Causes	32	2	1	3	38

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse Collection

A kerbside collection service is operated throughout the whole of the district and apart from the village of Thorpeness and a few houses on the borders of the district the collection is carried out by the Council's own labour.

The frequency of collection is fortnightly except for the following parishes which have a weekly collection:-

Aldringham
Framlingham
Knodishall
Thorpeness
Walberswick
Westleton
Yoxford

The population in these parishes represent approximately 28% of the district's population.

There are two Shelvoke and Drewry 25 cu.yd. Freighters in daily use on the collection service and these are supplemented by the part use of the spare refuse vehicle which is a Ford Thames Side Loader 10 cu.yd. capacity. The larger vehicles are manned by a driver and two loaders with assistance at times of a third loader who also acts as a relief driver. These men work overtime on every day except Sundays and average 11 hours overtime per man each week.

The yield of refuse averages 50 tons per week or approximately 11 cwt. per 1,000 population per day. The nature of the refuse follows the national trend in that a large amount of the rubbish is made up of packaging material, this in turn causes less weight of refuse but greater volume and sample checks on the weekly volume of refuse give an average of 320 cu. yds.

Criticism of the service usually falls into two groups, namely the kerbside system and the frequency of emptying. The kerbside collection involves an unsightly accumulation of containers along the roadside and the difficulty the aged and infirm have in bringing their bin out. This latter difficulty is partly overcome by the free loan of dustbin carriers supplied by the Council. Within the framework of the present system the frequency of emptying cannot be improved but any reduction in the working week will require careful consideration and a possible reorganisation of the service.

A forward look at the future collection service would envisage a minimum of a weekly collection throughout the district followed eventually by the elimination of the kerbside system. This latter requirement will not be easily achieved in a district of this area and nature but the use of the paper sack system could help and would merit an examination. The use of larger compression type vehicles would also have a bearing

on the problem but their use would depend on a thorough check into their manoeverability in the narrow lanes.

Refuse Disposal

Up to March 1964 the refuse had been disposed of by tipping with very little control of cover, levels or tidiness. During March a Fordson Muledozer with rear loading bucket was purchased and an attendant engaged to operate it and the tips have shown a gradual improvement. The shortage of soil for tip cover remains a continuing worry but some assistance in this respect has been obtained by requiring the surplus soil from housing and sewerage contracts to be brought to the tip.

One refuse tip at Saxmundham was in use during the year and negotiations were in progress for a further tip in the south of the district at Marlesford and one in the north near Wenhaston. These last two will assist in reducing the length of the collection haul. The tip at Parham Airfield was levelled, shaped and soiled over and is not now in use.

Even in a rural district of this area the number of sites which are available as refuse tips are diminishing. Disused mineral workings are often near dwellings or are so small that a collection service could not be satisfactorily based on them. The tipping of organic material is an unwelcome act and most villagers wish it to be put in another parish other than their own. With better standards of control the nuisance problems can be reduced but the increasing volume of refuse demands that this service be given greater attention. As a first step preliminary discussions have taken place with the Council's consulting engineers to assess the feasibility of installing a municipal composting plant to deal with sewage sludge and house refuse at the proposed Benhall Sewage Disposal Works. Composting at small sewage works is uncommon but if a satisfactory arrangement can be designed it would help with both the problems of sludge and refuse disposal and could provide a saleable product. The manurial value of this compost is satisfactory and is higher in value than pulverised refuse without the sludge addition.

It is difficult to foresee at what date land for tipping will become very scarce and the stage is not yet reached at which the volume of refuse should be reduced by pulverisation or composting before being tipped. Nevertheless tipping space and volume reduction are important factors to be considered for the future.

Cesspool Emptying

This service extends throughout the whole of the district except for Thorpeness where the emptying is carried out by Thorpeness Ltd.

The vehicles in use are:-

- 1 - Thames Eagle 1000 gallon emptier
- 2 - Dennis 800 gallon emptiers.

The service is fully extended and like the refuse collection service the overtime worked by the men engaged on this job averages 12 hours per week. During July and August the overtime is increased and on some days during this period the men have worked a 14 hour day. A spare vehicle at these peak periods would be a great asset and would prevent a backlog of work which may arise due to vehicle breakdown.

The Thames Eagle 1000 gallon emptier came into operation in November 1964 replacing a Dennis 800 gallon vehicle and the larger tank has proved of value. An opportunity has been taken when replacing vehicles to equip both the new and existing tankers with lightweight hoses and simple couplings thus making the job easier and quicker to carry out.

During the year the number of emptyings carried out were as follows:-

	Tanker loads	Percentage
Council Housing Small Sewage Plants	478	9%
Council Housing Cesspools etc.	3,646	65%
Private Housing	1,450	26%

CARAVAN SITES

Number of sites licensed	59
Number of inspections	46
Number of caravans (a) for holiday use	269
(b) residential use	77

The residential sites are mostly individual caravans placed within holdings or gardens and there are no high density sites within the district. The holiday sites appear well run with maximum use during July and August. A planning application to enlarge the holiday site at Dunwich Cliffs Estate by a further 50 caravans on 20 acres of land was refused in December, 1964.

RODENT CONTROLRats and Mice Destruction

No. of inspections:	Notified	268
	Otherwise	6,420
Rat Infestations:	Major	236
	Minor	649
Mice only		20
No. treated		905
No. of premises treated:	(a) Dwellinghouses	262
	(b) Other premises	164

The large majority of treatments were carried out by the use of poison bait with, in some cases, supplementary gassing. Warfarin was invariably the poison used in a grain base and it has continued to be an excellent rodenticide. Following extensive treatment at the Saxmundham refuse tip the rodent operator considered there was some resistance by the rats to the warfarin baits and a change was made to a warfarin having an additive which inhibits growth of vitamin k. Some research indicates that vitamin k in the rat acts as an antidote to ordinary warfarin. In this case the change of bait was successful but it is likely that the success was due to the change and not to the type of bait.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	21	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	64	64	8	-
TOTAL	140	89	8	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	8	8	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	-	-

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
<u>Wearing Apparel</u> Making etc.	24	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

Most of the main provisions of the Act concerning these premises came into effect on the 1st August 1964. The inspections required are comprehensive and the opportunity is being taken to integrate, where applicable, other public health requirements, for example in food shops.

The number of properties registered by the end of the year was 28.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Negotiations were completed for the installation of smoke recording apparatus at the Court House, Framlingham and the Lodge Wood Water Tower, Sibton. Delivery of the apparatus was considerably delayed and the stations were not in use at the end of the year. When operation starts the results will be forwarded to the Warren Springs Laboratory (D.S.I.R.), Stevenage.

TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING BYELAWS

In order to achieve a more comprehensive consideration of plans submitted for planning consent a Plans Committee took over from the smaller Plans Sub-Committee and the first meeting of the new Committee was held in January.

The number of applications received during the year continues to increase and the figures given below show the number dealt with over the last five years. There is little doubt that development in key villages will take place and this together with the impact of village sewerage schemes will cause an increased amount of work within the department.

Year	No. of applications received
1964	714
1963	654
1963	571
1961	579
1960	547

Few complaints have been received regarding defects in houses built for private occupation and there were no cases requiring statutory action for contravention of building byelaws. The inspections carried out under the building byelaws are primarily concerned with soundness and stability of structure and where dissatisfaction is sometimes evident is in the standard of finishes. The promised building regulations are not yet available but it will be interesting to see if standards of finishes can be dealt with under this new legislation.

A P P E N D I X

SURVEYOR'S AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Establishment as at 31st December, 1964

A. A. WHITING, A.I.A.S., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	: Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor
C. L. NATION, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.	: Additional Public Health Inspector
J. C. HALE, M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B.	: Additional Public Health Inspector
B. MERRETT.	: Senior Technical Assistant
G. H. RANSOME.	: Technical Assistant
R. J. WEBBER	: Junior Technical Assistant
MRS. E. M. JORDAN	: Senior Clerical Assistant
MRS. H. D. SHIPP	: Junior Clerical Assistant
MRS. B. A. MAPLESTONE	: Clerical Assistant (Part-time)

